

COMMAND HISTORY 1982



1. (U) Narrative of major events, developments, and operations

a. (U) Major Command-wide events

(1) (U) Former Commanding Officers Visit. On 20 January 1982, seven former COs (Rear Admirals Donald M. Showers, Donald P. Harvey, and John L. Butts and Captains John Q. Edwards, Emory Sourbeer, George Pressly, and Charles Peterson) visited NFOIO for a Command familiarization briefing and tour of the NFOIO spaces. Following the tour, IAIPS, personnel manning, NSA relations, new initiatives and command shortfalls were discussed.

(2) (U) Command Prayer Breakfast. On 25 February 1982, NFOIO participated in the NISC Command Prayer Breakfast held in the NIC-2 large conference room.

(3) (U) Visit of House of Representatives Appropriations Committee (S&I) Team. The HAC (S&I) visited NFOIO on 8 April 1982. There were no problems encountered or significant new issues raised. The team received a Command briefing and a tour of NOSIC spaces. Additionally, the following items were discussed:

- Problems of long-term planning in an era of budget uncertainty.
- Ad hoc and changing nature of the current intelligence/OPINTEL business and its need for flexible quick response to changing situations, thus often complicating orderly long-term planning.
- Special NFOIO-NSA relationship was pointed out and basic difference between OPINTEL and S&T.
- The problem of high data rate collection systems for which adequate processing and analysis support have not been provided and constant requirement for "playing catch-up."
- The importance of SOSUS, as the Navy's single most valuable ASW sensor, and the need for upgrading in the face of smarter, quieter Soviet submarines.

(4) (U) Change-of-Command. The ceremony was held 6 July in the NIC-2 large conference room in which Captain William O. Studeman, USN, relieved Captain Thomas A. Brooks, USN. Official party included Rear Admiral Summer Shapiro, USN, Director of Naval Intelligence; Rear Admiral John L. Butts, USN, Commander, Naval Intelligence Command and Commander N. L. Cram, Staff Chaplain, Commander, Naval Security Group Command.

(5) (U) Third Annual ONI Annapolis Symposium. Due to funding limitations, the annual summer symposium held at the Naval Academy was cancelled.

(6) (U) NASA Memento for Space Shuttle "Columbia" on its Second Flight. A miniature United States of America flag that was flown aboard the second flight of the Space Shuttle "Columbia" (STS-2) 12 - 14 November, 1981 was presented to the Naval Ocean Surveillance Information Center (NFOIO-02) in recognition of the significant contribution in support of Space Shuttle Support Operations. Authority: Director, DOD Manager's Space Shuttle Support Office, Patrick Air Force Base letter DDMS of 17 November 1982.

b. (U) Organizational Changes

(1) (U) Operations Officer. On 4 February an Operations Officer's position was established to serve as the direct representative of the Commanding Officer and Executive Officer in ensuring that the command was responsive to intelligence production requirements and all tasks levied on the Command.


c. (U) Naval Ocean Surveillance Information Center (NFOIO-02)

(1) (U) OPELINT Analysis Branch (NFOIO-20). 1982 continued to be a period of growth for the OPELINT Branch. The remainder of the approved civilian billets were filled which allowed sufficient manning for an ELINT analyst in each of the NOSIC real-time watch sections.

(a) (U) In May, the preliminary test and evaluation of the Naval ELINT Analysis Tool (NEAT) was completed. Results of the test were very favorable proving the NEAT system to be a valuable asset for ELINT analysis. Testing and system improvements continued throughout 1982 and a decision was made to retain the NEAT at NFOIO and to evolve it into a truly operational system. Two large steps were taken toward realizing this goal with the signing of a purchasing agreement for a VAX-11/780 computer and the letting of a contract to convert the NEAT software from the present PDP 11/70 to the VAX 11/780. It is anticipated that the NEAT will be operational on the VAX in early 1983.

(b) (U) The Naval Security Group Reserve Unit (CSG-106), established in October 1981, continued to fill billets and gain operational experience throughout the year. The unit has become a viable asset to the OPELINT Branch and continues to expand its operations. The reserve analysts are actively involved in developing new analysis techniques and augmenting onboard analysts with the tracking of high interest units.

(2) (U) Merchant Operations Branch (NFOIO-22). In November 1982 the Branch was reorganized from three major sections (Warsaw Pact, Non-Warsaw Pact, and Fleet Support) to two sections (OPINTEL and Maritime In-Depth Analysis Section (MIDAS)). The OPINTEL Section included for watchstanders (a Senior Merchant Analyst, an Arms Carrier Analyst, a Research Ship Analyst, and a Fleet Support Analyst) and analysts to support these watchstanders. The MIDAS consisted of analysts assigned to long-range studies of geographic areas or activities of specific ship types. Consequently, the Branch's history is derived from the former organization structure.

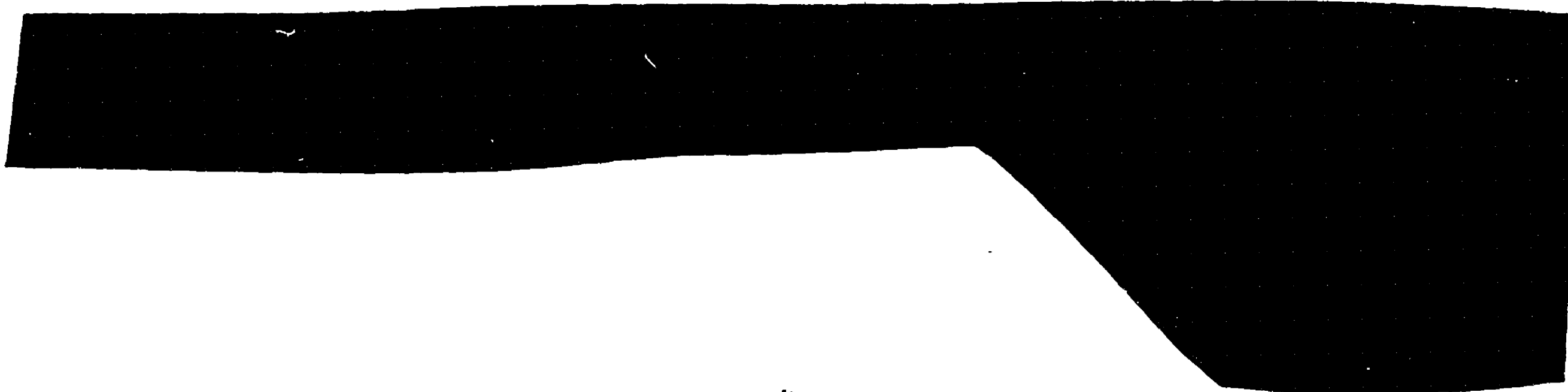


3. [REDACTED] During 1982, the Section continued to provide daily reporting of U.S. Flag/U.S. Controlled merchant ships transiting the Red Sea and the Bab-el-Mandeb Straits in response to a CINCPACFLT tasking in November 1981.

4. [REDACTED] During the Falkland Islands conflict between Argentina and the United Kingdom, the MOB established a task force to follow the maritime aspects of that conflict. A 24-hour watch was established to screen message traffic and publish Significant Mership Activity Supplement (SMAS) messages on all significant activity relating to the conflict.

5. (U) The Section continued to produce the weekly Port Security Alert and the monthly and yearly Port Security Summaries. In addition, a comparison between BLOC Shipping to the U.S. in 1981 with that in 1980 was produced and disseminated to recipients of the Port Security Alert. This comparison was also published in the NAVY NEWS LETTER.

6. (U) In March, the Section responded to a Congressional query concerning the level of Soviet and Warsaw Pact shipping which trades between the U.S. and free-world ports. Information provided in this query was for a three-year period between 1976-1981.



(c) Fleet Support Section. The Section provided 151 supports during 1982. Although the number of tasks increased during 1982, the number of man-hours expended decreased due to an increased emphasis on prioritization and closer liaison with the Fleet CINC's. Specific support included:

- Individual tailored supports to U.S. fleet operations
- Combined U.S./Allied fleet operations
- missile testing operations
- missile testing operations
- Air Force air-to-air missile tests
- missile testing operations
- Cape Canaveral launch surveillance operations
- The space shuttle COLUMBIA support
- Trans-oceanic flights by Air Force One.

d. (U) Naval Analysis Division (NFOIO-03)



[REDACTED]

(2) Conferences/Meetings. The Division participated in the following conferences/meetings:

- Hosted the Second Washington Interagency Submarine Analysis Exchange meeting in March 1982 (CIA, DIA, NSA, NISC, CNO and NFOIO)
- Hosted the annual Soviet Submarine Activity Conference for CNO from 6-9 December 1982
- Coordinated and participated in a Joint Navy/Air Force SSBN conference in Colorado from 23 - 25 January 1982
- Participated in a NIPSSA-sponsored conference designed to develop up-grade requirements for follow-on ADP systems
- Participated in the first of a continuing series of joint NIPSSA/LANTFLT/NFOIO meetings designed to address OSIS interoperability
- Participated in the following national/international conferences/working groups:

[REDACTED]

--1982 SACLANT MARINTCOM Conference

(3) Briefings/Analytical Exchanges

- Participated in analytical exchange discussions with representatives of the following countries:

Japan	Belgium
Australia	Denmark
U.K.	Italy
France	Canada

[REDACTED]

- Presented formal and informal briefings on Soviet naval tactics and operations to representatives of the following:

Naval Research Lab	Fighter Wing One
Naval War College	AIRTEVRON 4
VP-26 Special Projects	FITAEWINGPAC
Center for Naval Analysis	CNO OP-095
CNO Executive Panel	Director of Naval Intelligence
Naval Weapons Center	

[REDACTED]

(4)

Division's Major Accomplishments

-In January, information on the threat from Soviet SSBNs to the continental U.S. was incorporated into NFOIO's daily reporting.

-During this year, significantly streamlined our reporting procedures in terms of support and intelligence feedback to our submarine forces.

e. (U) Definitive Operations Reports Analysis (NFOIO-04)

(1) (U) The DORA data base and master microfiche library were maintained at a level current with analytical input while production and dissemination of regular DORA support packages, microfiche libraries and publications remained relatively static and on schedule. Five new data bases were brought on-line for in-house use or to enhance existing products. Existing equipments and software were upgraded for enhanced performance and to maintain compatibility with a newly acquired state-of-the-art 16 bit microcomputer with mass storage capabilities.

(2) (U) In addition to routine product, the division continued its support to the fleets, high level commands, agencies, and intelligence analysts by responding to 87 official ad hoc requests for intelligence information derived from the DORA data base and microfiche library. 208 requests for information processing services and assistance were also satisfied; including advice, hardware and software support for new

microcomputer installations at NFOIO Detachment Newport and the Naval Security Group Activity, Groton, CT; continuing support for the microcomputer installations in the Naval Intelligence Command Headquarters and the NFOIO Submarine Analysis Group (SAG); and conversion/transfer to microcomputer of the Naval Intelligence Products Register from mainframe computer/stand-alone word processor elements. This represents an approximate 90 percent increase over the previous year's responses.

f. (U) Detachment Newport (NFOIO-05)

(1) (U) The NFOIO Detachment expanded its mission during 1982 to include providing intelligence support to the Center for Naval Warfare studies and the CNO-sponsored Strategic Studies Group (SSG) in addition to providing intelligence support to the Center for War Gaming (CWG) and the Center for Advanced Research. As a result of these increased responsibilities, the Detachment personnel allowance is being increased over the next few years to a total of eight officers, two enlisted, and four civilian personnel in FY 84. In the interim period, a GS-12 analyst has been extended and a 1610 LCDR Cryptographic Specialist has been detailed from the Center for War Gaming for full-time duty.

(2) (U) The focus of the Detachment activities continues to be in the area of war gaming, with 37 games being conducted in 1982. These games represented the spectrum from small, two-day seminar games to three-week-long global games involving several hundred participants. The installation of the new computerized Naval War Gaming System (NWGS) at the Center for War Gaming in October 1982 will allow for games of increasing scope and flexibility in the future, and will also increase the requirement for detailed intelligence data and data management.

(3) (U) In addition to the changes indicated above, the Detachment is now charged with providing opposition play during most CWG games. This is being done by developing a "Red Team" to match each specific game area and game sponsor's objectives. Letters have been sent from the President of the Naval War College inviting intelligence and area specialists from DIA and the other services to participate in "Red Team" play for future games. The nucleus of the Navy "Red Team" will be NFOIO Det Newport supported as required by other NFOIO analysts.

(4) (U) The focus of NFOIO Reserve Unit 0402 in Freeport, Long Island activities also changed in 1982. This Unit is now engaged in war gaming of their own to support this Detachment's requirements. By pre-gaming certain scenarios, this reserve unit will be able to provide insights and call attention to key issues for further detailed examination during CWG games.

g. (U) Special Projects Detachment (NFOIO-06)



Other accomplishments include:


-Monitoring of Soviet Out-of-Area AGI operations



-Intelligence analysis of US SLBM tests



-A detailed target study



(5) (U) Representative briefings conducted by the Division follows:

ADM WATKINS, Chief of Naval Operations
ADM SMALL, Vice Chief of Naval Operations
ADM FOLEY, CINCPACFLT
Hon. Melvin PAISLEY, ASN (RE&S)
Mr. Gerald CANN, DASNRE
Defense Science Board
VADM McKEE, OP-095
VADM TROST, OP-090
VADM LAWRENCE, COMTHIRDFLT
VADM FOWLER, NAVSEA
VADM THUNMAN, OP-02
VADM WALTERS, OP-03
LGEN DICKINSON, OJCS
National Security Council/Situation Room Staff
RADM KOLLMORGEN, ONR
RADM KAUDERER, COMSUBPAC
RADM WEBBER, NAVSEA-09
RADM KELSO, OP-21
RADM SAGERHOLM
RADM KURTH, OP-61
RADM MARTINI, OP-951
RADM MOONEY, NAVOCEANO
Strategic Studies Group
COMO EYCHISON, OP-22

h. Warfare Analysis Division (NFOIO-07). During 1982, the Division's efforts were, inter alia, to:

- Examine and document Soviet naval exercise activities, through all-source analysis, to discern how the Soviet leadership intends to use their navy in war
- Analyze and document Soviet reactions to US/NATO naval exercise activities



countermeasures;
tactical nuclear warfare; unconventional warfare; and concealment,
cover and deception (CC&D) activities and capabilities

An additional assignment added in mid-year was to examine the feasibility of producing intelligence reports using audiovisual formats such as film or video cassettes. Production of the initial video cassette is now underway on the tentative subject of wartime missions of the Soviet Navy.

(1) (U) A new billet was established and an analyst was assigned for analysis and production in the field of mine warfare and logistics. A second billet, that of electronic warfare and countermeasures analysis, was also established during the year and steps were being taken to fill this important position as the year drew to a close. A third billet, that of chemical/biological/radiological warfare analyst, was requested and approved for FY 83. However, serious personnel problems were coped with during the entire year. The billet of the Exercise Analysis Branch Head was gapped for almost six months. Billets for NWP managers which became open during the year were not filled in a timely manner, resulting in NWP production delays. At the year's end, the lack of a Branch Head for the Warfare Support Analysis Branch continues to limit the effectiveness of this work center, as do the several analytical vacancies of this Branch.

(2) (U) The relationship with KETRON, wherein contractor personnel assisted in the production of certain sections of specific Naval Warfare Publications and other documents, terminated in 1982. It had been running continuously since 1977 under the ONR-sponsored Naval Intelligence Tactical Analysis Program (NITAP), a joint ONR-ONI agreement. It was judged that NFOIO now has the in-house resources to supplant the contractor effort.

(3) [REDACTED] Major production of the Warfare Analysis Division included the following accomplishments:

[REDACTED]

- A draft of a large part of the new Soviet Naval Manual, representing a joint production effort with NISC, was created

- A SPIRE entitled, "Changes in Soviet Wartime" was disseminated

[REDACTED]

- A paper, "Soviet Ocean Surveillance in the Arctic" was produced for NAVELEX

- A major contribution was made to the study, "Soviet Intelligence Threat and U.S. Counter-capabilities" for NIS, DNI, and the I.C. Staff

[REDACTED]

- A Special Intelligence Study, "KIEV Class CVHG and its Airwing's Operations and Tactics" was published

- NWP 12-1, "Tactical Threat to Naval Air Forces" was completely revised and reissued. At year's end, NWP 12-3, "Tactical Threat to Naval Submarine Forces" had been revised and was under final review before publication; also, NWP 12-2, "Tactical Threat to Naval Surface Forces" was in the late stages of draft

[REDACTED]

- A SPIRE, written at the unclassified level, was produced on Soviet Naval Doctrine and Tactics

- Chapters of the SACLANT SN-9 document covering Soviet

[REDACTED]

NATO consumers

- A Special Intelligence Study, "Soviet Naval Exercise Trends, 1945-1982" was disseminated

- A point paper on Soviet Naval/Warsaw Pact exercise trends and developments was produced for the new CNO

- A study of ASW activity associated with the CVHG KIEV TG operations in the Norwegian Sea during July-August 1982 was published

[REDACTED]

- A review of important Soviet naval activities in the North Atlantic/Norwegian Sea during February and March 1982 was undertaken
- An in-depth analysis of the Soviet reaction to the U.S. naval exercise "Ocean Venture 81" was performed
- A comprehensive study was conducted which examined the Soviet reaction to U.S. dual-CV Battle Group operations in the Northwest Pacific
- In support of a major NISC effort, a paper on Soviet nuclear warfare tactics was produced

[REDACTED]

- Special assessments of Soviet mine warfare capabilities in various geographic areas were produced for COMINELWARCOM, CINCUSNAVEUR and CINCPACFLT. At the year's end, a major study was underway on the Soviet naval mining threat to CONUS

- Point papers on audio-visual intelligence production and Soviet land-attack cruise missiles were produced for the CINCPACFLT N2 Conference

- As part of a major two-volume study, several SPIREs on the general subject of Soviet Naval Personnel and Training were published during the year: "Soviet Navy Personnel and Training: Introduction", "Soviet Navy Manpower", "Impact of Soviet Psychology on Military Training", and "Conscripts in the SSBN Force". Several more SPIREs in this series were in various stages of production at year's end. Additionally, the author of these works, Dr. Robert Suggs, contributed a major article on the same general subject to the United States Naval Institute - it was published in the October 1982 issue of the USNI Proceedings.

(4) [REDACTED] During the year Division personnel also provided support to various national and naval authorities, and to various elements of the U.S. intelligence community. This included:

[REDACTED]

- Making input to the CTF 168 plan on intelligence collection equipment on U.S. surface ships

- Reviewing and providing comments to Op-095 Warfare Task Appraisals
- Submitting input to the National SIGINT Requirements System for the CIA
- Reviewing and submitting articles for incorporation into various National Intelligence Estimates (NIEs) and Interagency Intelligence Memoranda (IIMs)
- Participating in the JCS-sponsored Conference held at MacDill AFB and in various multi-agency studies and working groups
- Participating in the 1982 NATO SACLANT Maritime Intelligence Conference (MARINTCON) in Norfolk - the Division representative, Mr. George Fisanich, was the head of the NFOIO delegation
- Participating in a lengthy multi-agency study on Soviet Air Warfare
- Participating in several national-level conferences on Soviet CC&D capabilities and operations, and the contribution of related reports to these conferences and associated professional journals
- Participating in two highly sensitive War Games (one at the Naval War College, Newport, RI, and the other at NSA Headquarters, Fort Meade, MD). War Game participation will probably increase in future years
- Contributing to the support of Intelligence collection operations entitled, "Smokey Topez 1982" in the Norwegian and Barents Sea area

- Establishing new procedures to ensure that the current intelligence portion of NFOIO has support in analyzing and disseminating information of a C3 nature. During the year to come, closer links will be forged with the current intelligence portion of NFOIO
- Briefing a joint CNO/CMC Weapons System Development Group on the threat to US amphibious operations presented by Soviet military forces. Subsequently, personnel were requested to describe and document the baseline threat to the Landing Craft Air Cushion (LCAC) vehicle then under development for the Marine Corps

(5) In addition, support to the operating forces and/or the Tactical Development and Evaluation (TAC D & E) process was provided by:

- Participating in the NAVELEX-sponsored Foreign Surface Ship Tactical Advisory Conference
- Briefing personnel of Op-95, including ADM Smedberg and VADM Baggett on Soviet electronic warfare operations
- Providing Op-94 with major input into the Battle Group Passive Horizon Extension System (BGPHEs) concept of operations document
- Providing NAVELEX with data on the Soviet Ocean Surveillance System (SOSS)

(6) (U) Briefings on various subjects were given to the following notable individuals and/or organizations:

- VADM BAGGETT, Op-95
- Dr. COLLINS, DIA
- RADM SMEDBERG, Op-095
- RADM COCKELL—Naval War College Symposium
- Trident Panel of WSSIC
- GEN KELLY, Asst. CMC
- GEN BARROW, CMC
- Naval War College students and staff
- Strategic Studies Group of the Naval War College
- CNO Executive Panel
- TACTRAGRUPAC
- TACTRAGRULANT
- COMNAVAIRPAC
- COMNAVSURFPAC
- NOSC
- RADM AITCHESON, COMCARGRU 1
- RADM HOGG, COMCRUDESGRU 1
- RADM WALSH, COMPHIBGRU

(7) Prior to and following the SACLANT MARINTCOM Conference in October, several allied foreign delegations visited NFOIO for analyst-to-analyst discussions.

(8) (U) During the year, six naval reserve officers completed two-week active duty assignments in the Warfare Analysis Division. These active duty assignments allowed a useful exchange of ideas with naval reserve intelligence officers and enabled a major project to be undertaken with reservist support - an effort to establish and maintain an ASW tactical data base.

1. (U) Data Services Division (NFOIO-08). The year 1982 was a significant year in the history of the Data Services Division. The Division took progressive action in two directions: (1) the procurement and implementation of an expanded word processing capability for the entire NFOIO intelligence analyst population, and (2) the systematic expansion of the DP software application programs, locally called "Analyst Working Files". The primary area of direction in 1982 was to acquire additional computer terminals with both word processing and data processing capabilities. Budgetary constraints and scale of economy schedules combined to enable NFOIO to implement a 2:1 ratio of people to computer and introduce personally adaptable AWFS. With considerable assistance from Naval Reserve units, NOSIC unit 0166 and NISC unit 0166, software packages were developed to support SCORE, port visits, patrols, SNARE, the OSD and the Merchant Arms Branch of the NOSIC. These programs in addition to the funded effort with CTEC are to develop the SRAS program. The expanded software applications capability materialized due to the efforts in convincing the IAIPS PMO and the CO, NIPSSA that the conversion of the NFOIO Wang contract from rental to "lease-to-ownerships" was an essential step in the cost effective strategy recommended by the NFOIO Data Services Division. The Data Services Division in 1982 contributed significantly to the future of NFOIO. Not only did the Division shadow and scale the implementation of the VS-100, but also successfully built the framework of an Automated Message Handling System (AMHS) and an ability to exchange AMHS information between AMHS and WP or DP. Further accomplishments:

- Succeeded in initiating a comprehensive training program for DSD personnel and for internal NFOIO training on terminal capability for almost all NFOIO computer systems
- Initiatives were put in place to train NFOIO personnel on every terminal type and applicable software applications
- Succeeded in implementing a telecommunication flexibility which will allow for communications connectivity amongst NFOIO users, NISC-74 and CTF-168. This capability will greatly enhance intra-communication and information sharing efforts

2. (U) Special Topics

a. (U) Commanding Officers and dates of command

(1) (U) For NFOIO

1 Jan 1982 - Captain Thomas A. Brooks, USN, 139-28-2156/1630
continues duties as Commanding Officer

6 Jul 1982 - Captain William O. Studeman, USN, 267-58-1625/1630
assumed duties as Commanding Officer

(2) (U) For NFOIO Detachment Newport

1 Jan 1982 - Commander Ronald C. St. Martin, USN, 380-38-7258/1630
continues duties as Officer in Charge

13 Aug 1982 - Commander Esmond D. Smith, Jr., USN, 157-28-8087/1630
assumed duties as Officer in Charge

b. (U) Missions and functions which have changed since a previous submittal

(1) (U) For NFOIO (Revised mission statement promulgated by OPNAVNOTE 5450 Ser 09BZE3/314104 of 18 Oct 1982)

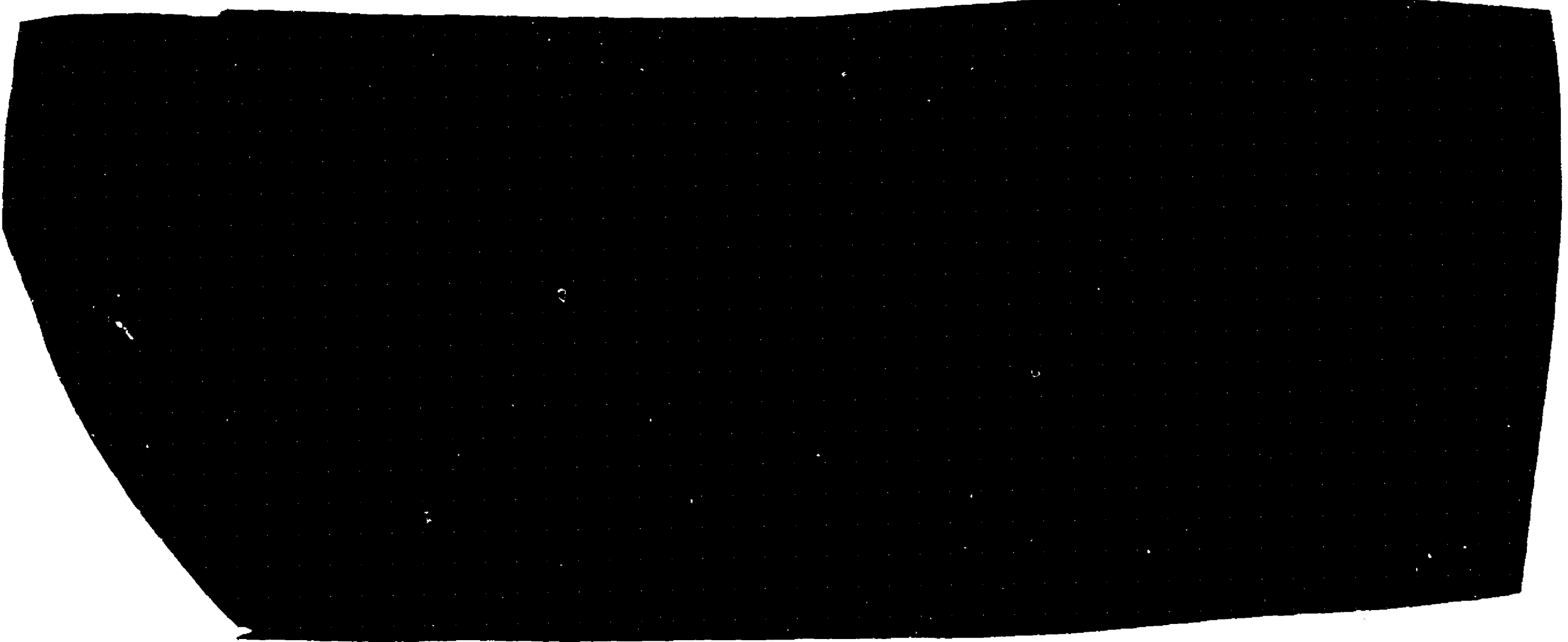
To produce finished operational intelligence, including indications and warning, ocean surveillance information, and in-depth analysis of Soviet strategy, doctrine, tactics, and readiness in response to requirements of JCS, Department of the Navy, Defense Intelligence Agency, and joint commands; to provide for the timely dissemination of such intelligence to support planning and execution of military and naval operations; and perform such functions and tasks as directed by higher authority.

(2) (U) For NFOIO Detachment Newport

No change

c. (U) Accomplishments. The following accomplishments are in addition to those discussed in subparagraph 1.c. thru 1.i. above:

(1) (U) The ability of NFOIO to perform its mission has improved significantly as a result of the consolidation of the command at the Suitland Federal Complex and the coincident restructuring of the organization. As a result of the move the NFOIO and NAVINTCOM/NISC/NIPSSA liaison effort and working relationship have enhanced the Command's production product. Albeit at a sacrifice to the NFOIO/NSA liaison effort because of the 25-mile geographic separation.



Greater understanding of the Soviet wartime concepts of operations permitted providing more realistic intelligence support to strategic and tactical war games conducted at the Naval War College. Additionally, this focus on the actual Soviet readiness posture has enhanced the capabilities of NFOIO as an I&W Center within the DOD I&W system.

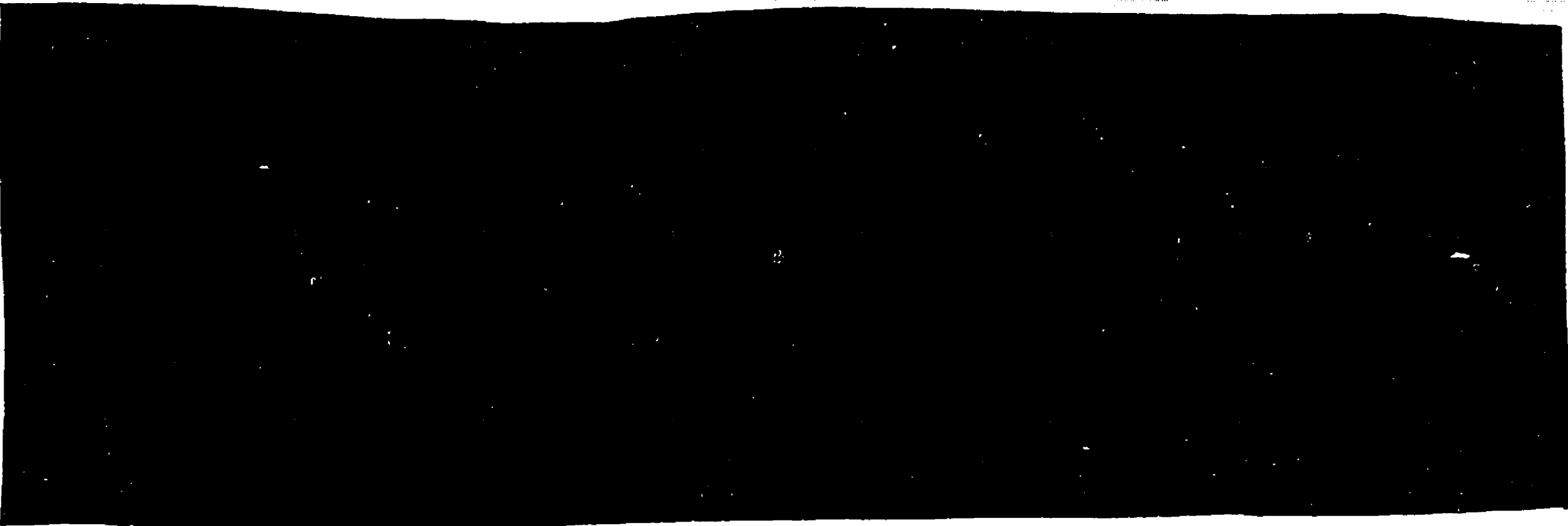
(3) (U) Monthly Personnel Meeting. In April 1982, a Command Personnel Management Committee composed of Executive Officer, Operations Officer, Division Directors, and Personnel Officers was established to advise/make recommendations to the Executive Officer on the following functions.

- Plan for the initial assignment of new personnel
- Plan for the rotation of civilian and military personnel
- Identify critical vacancies and make recommendations with regard to prioritization of hiring and filling vacancies
- Maintain liaison and coordination with the Training Committee
- Recommend specific training requirements
- Recommend ways to improve command personnel management.

This Committee has been a successful tool to enhance manpower management.


(4) (U) Realignment of the Daily NFOIO-02 Briefing. On 19 July, in order to enhance management production, tasking, watch coordination, coordination between branches and front office requirements, the following modifications to the morning briefing were made:

- On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays the briefing is given by the Senior Watch Analyst and/or senior representatives from each watch panel, discussing the highlights of events that have occurred since the last briefing. These briefs are for the Front Office, Division Directors, and a few others for the primary purpose of ensuring that the Command is properly focusing assets against the proper current significant events.
- On Tuesdays and Thursdays the briefing is given by representatives from each watch panel discussing events that have occurred since the last brief. The briefs are of general interest to Command personnel and attempt to raise and answer questions as to why/what is the significance/interface, etc.



(7) (U) In August 1982 the Command signed a contract with CTEC Inc. to enhance the utilization of the ELINT tracker which had been installed and successfully demonstrated during FY-82. The purpose of the contract is to convert the NEAT software from a PDP 11/70 to a VAX 11/780 which will enable the system to manipulate more data and be totally compatible with the IAIPS/Seawatch III architecture. The NEAT system (algorithms) are also being manipulated with another ELINT Tracker (TERESA) in order to determine the optimum ELINT tracker for the U.S. Navy. A second contract was executed in August with CTEC Inc. to enhance the prototype SRAS (Submarine Readiness Analysis System). This is a computerized analytical tool geared towards the Soviet in-area submarine problem. Plans for the future call for intergration of SRAS with other prototype submarine analysis tools.

(8) (U) In October NFOIO and the Department of Energy (DOE) reached an agreement by which DOE would provide resources to NFOIO to accelerate and enhance NFOIO's capability to monitor and report on high-interest maritime oil shipments.





NAVY FIELD
OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

